Supplementary figures

Contents

| Supplementary figure legends | 2 |
|---|------|
| Figure S1 Evaluating the mutation rate of the primers | 6 |
| Figure S2 Details of the top 30 abundant mutants of each sample | 21 |
| Figure S3 The occurrence statistics of the consensus genomes with 3118G>T in Genbank | |
| database (by March 2021). | 22 |
| Figure S4 The position of 3118G>T on the spike protein (3D ribbon structure) | 22 |
| Figure S5 Simulation for the amino acid changes of the 3118 G>T. | 23 |
| Figure S6 Principal component analysis for all samples. | 23 |
| Figure S7 Occurrence of three hub spike haplotypes of Genbank in the quasispecies muta | nts. |
| | 24 |
| Figure S8 Detecting a currently predominant SNV 1841A>G (D614G) in the minor mutan | nts |
| of the quasispecies | 24 |
| Figure S9 Box plots of the nonsense and missense mutation rate for three sampling sites | 25 |
| Figure S10 Box plots of the dN and dS value. | 25 |

Supplementary figure legends

Figure S1 Evaluating the mutation rate of the primers. The upper part shows the frequency distribution of the four bases. The middle represents the major allele. The lower part shows the depth of random NGS sequencing. More than 98% virus RNA contained the identical sequences with the amplification primers of AGGGGTACTGCTGTTATGTCT and CCTTCAGATTTGTTCGCGC.

Figure S2 Details of the top 30 abundant mutants of each sample. Each line represented a kind of mutant, green lines were the missense mutations and the red colors were synonymous mutations. The top rectangle represents the cumulative variations from quasispecies mutants. Functional domain of the spike gene were marked with different colors: NTD, N-terminal domain; RBD, receptor-binding domain; S1/S2, protease cleavage site; FP, fusion peptide; HR1, heptad repeat 1; CH, central helix; CD, connector domain; HR2, heptad repeat 2; TM, transmembrane domain; CT, cytoplasmic tail. The rightmost bar plots showed the proportion of mutants (abundance). Results of haplotype clustering were listed at the right bottom, where mutation spectrums centered by the master one were identified.

Figure S3 The occurrence statistics of the consensus genomes with 3118G>T in Genbank database (by March 2021). The results showed that 3118G>T was never emerged before October 2020 that was 10 month after the sampling date of the current study.

Figure S4 The position of 3118G>T on the spike protein (3D ribbon structure). The corresponding amino acid is highlighted by a red line and some potential functional domains are marked with arrow. The nucleotide of 3118T was located in the turn site between CH and CD sub-domains.

Figure S5 Simulation for the amino acid changes of the 3118 G>T. Part **a** showed the nucleotide of SG master mutant G (same with the early ancestor strain), and part **b** showed the nucleotide of FG master mutant T. The location of variation site was highlighted by yellow color, the changed angle of R-group was simulated by Chimera with the Posterior probability=0.30.

Figure S6 Principal component analysis for all samples. (a) Two clusters were identified based on all SNVs of the top 30 abundant mutants. (b) The SNV 3118T>G as the first dimension could fully distinguish the two single-source infection groups and made more than 98% contributions to the grouping.

Figure S7 Occurrence of three hub spike haplotypes of Genbank in the quasispecies mutants. Three haplotypes reflected for three master mutants within patients, and all these master mutants had already existed in the minor mutants of early infected patients.

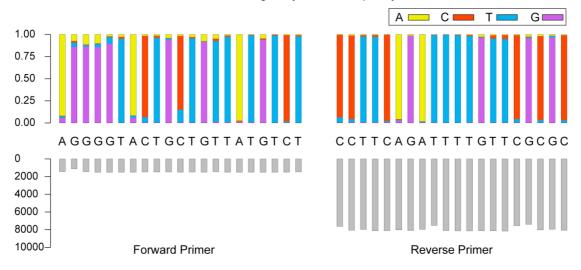
Figure S8 Detecting a currently predominant SNV 1841A>G (D614G) in the minor mutants of the quasispecies. The nucleotide 1841G (amino acid G614) had already existed in 19 minor mutants from 4 early infected patients.

Figure S9 Box plots of the nonsense and missense mutation rate for three sampling sites.

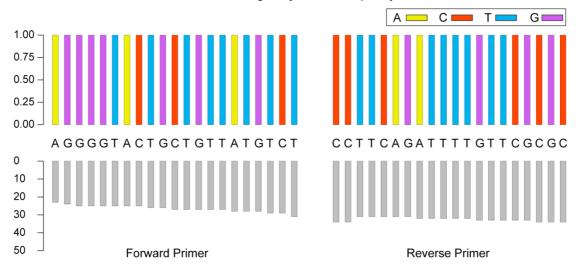
Both percentage of nonsense and missense mutation showed obviously higher in samples of stools. The mean values were marked on the figure.

Figure S10 Box plots of the dN and dS value. The mean dS values of each domain are almost the same (a), while the mean dN values of three domains of FP, HR1, and CD were significantly larger than the whole gene level (t-test) (b).

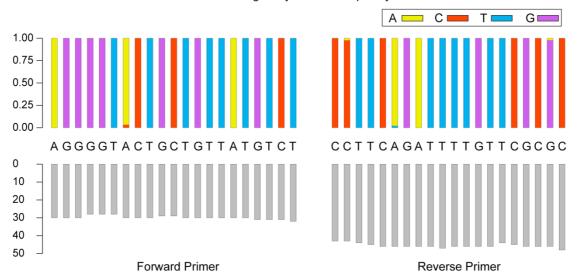
FG1-0126-SP: Average Major Allele Frequency 0.9454±0.0382



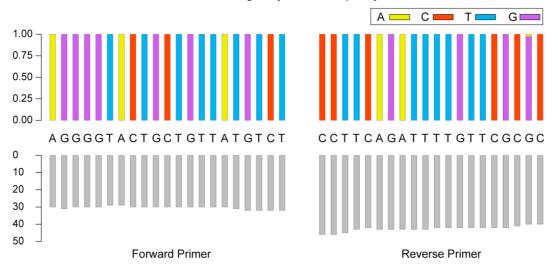
FG1-0129-NS: Average Major Allele Frequency 1.00



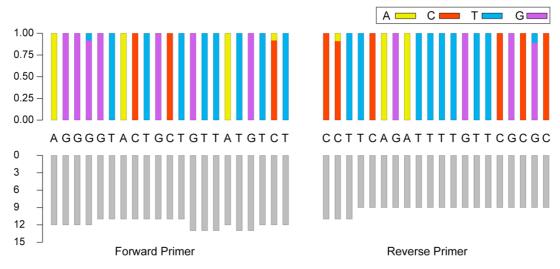
FG2-0127-NS: Average Major Allele Frequency 0.99±0.01



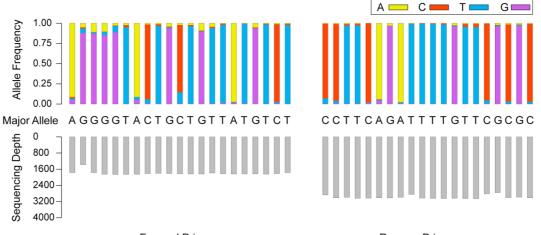
FG4-0127-NS: Average Major Allele Frequency 0.9994±0.0039



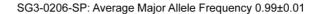
SG2-0131-SP: Average Major Allele Frequency 0.9910±0.02758



SG3-0205-ST: Average Major Allele Frequency 0.95±0.03



Forward Primer Reverse Primer



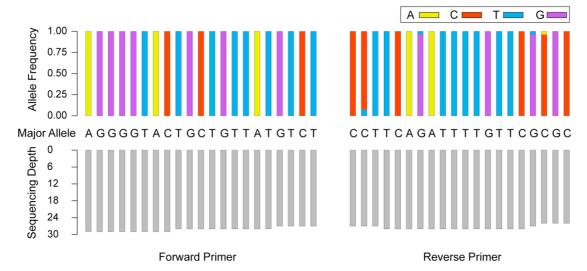
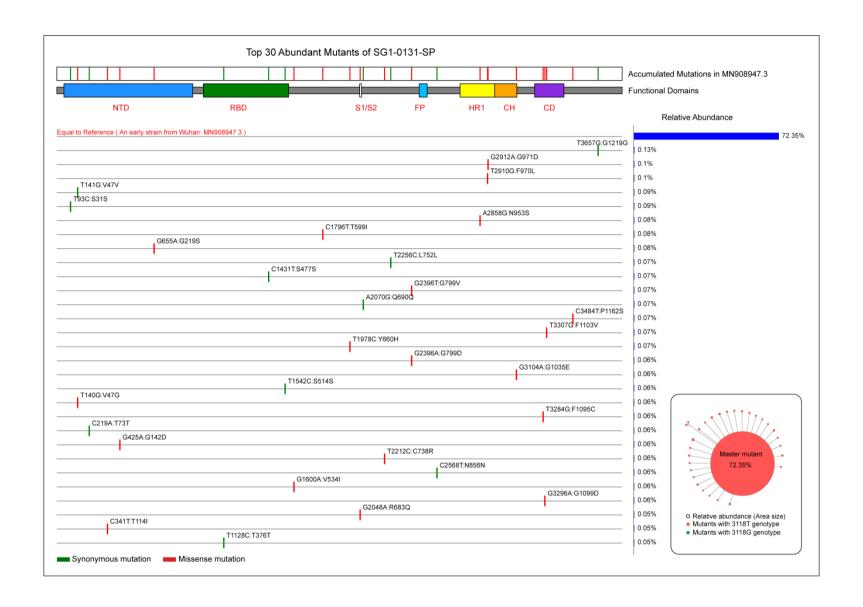
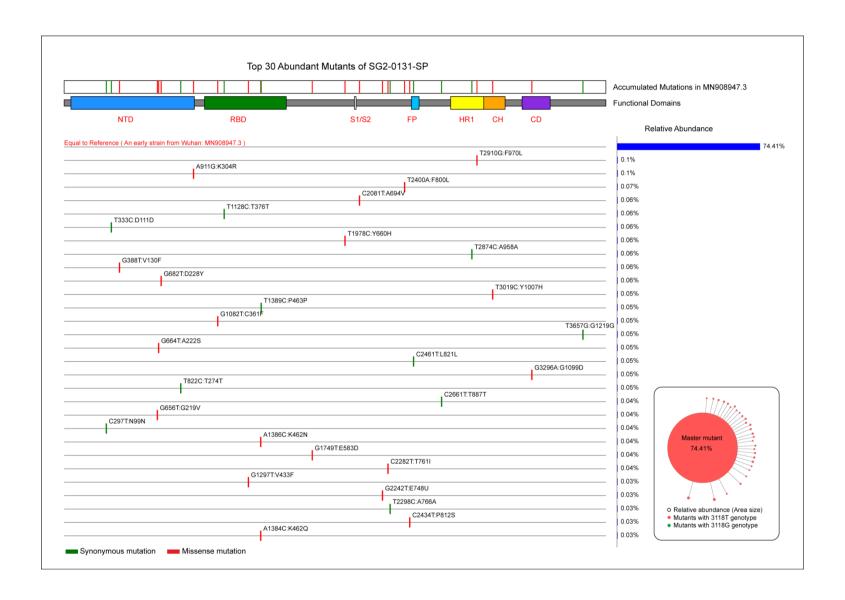
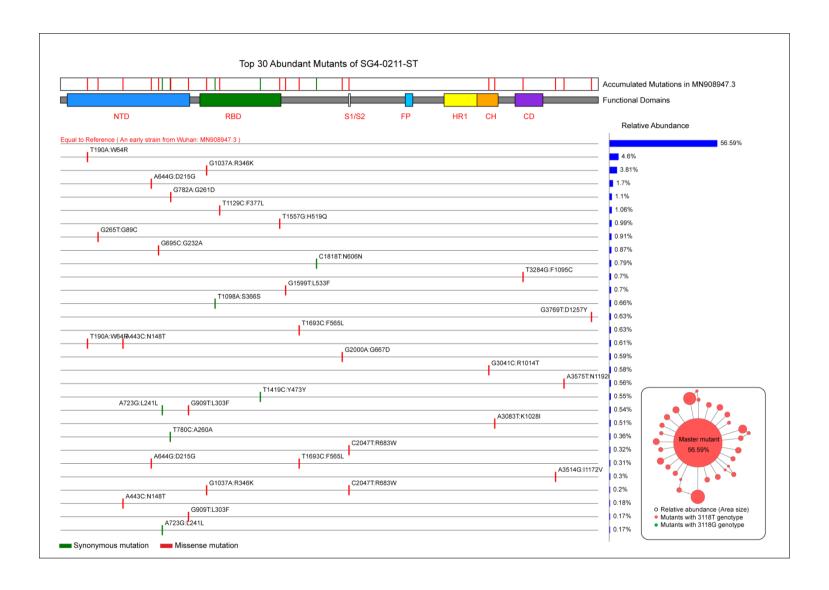
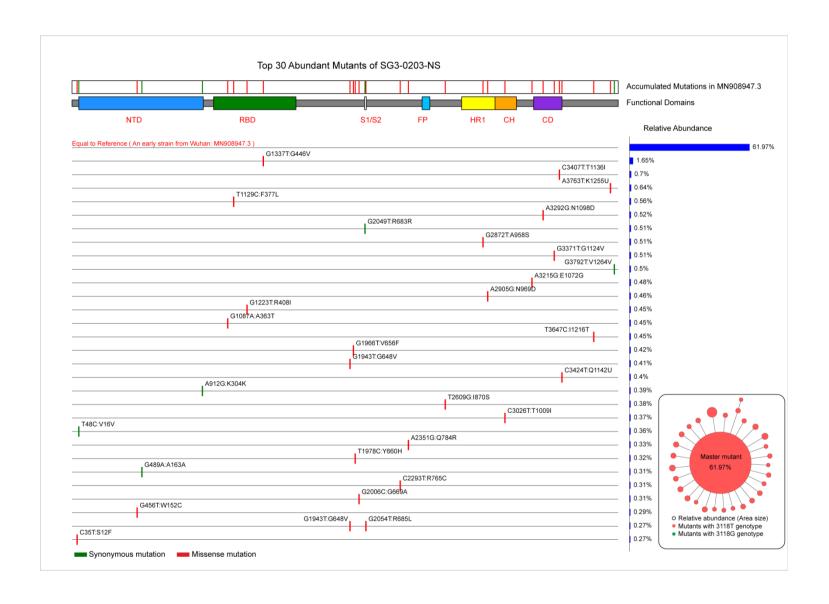


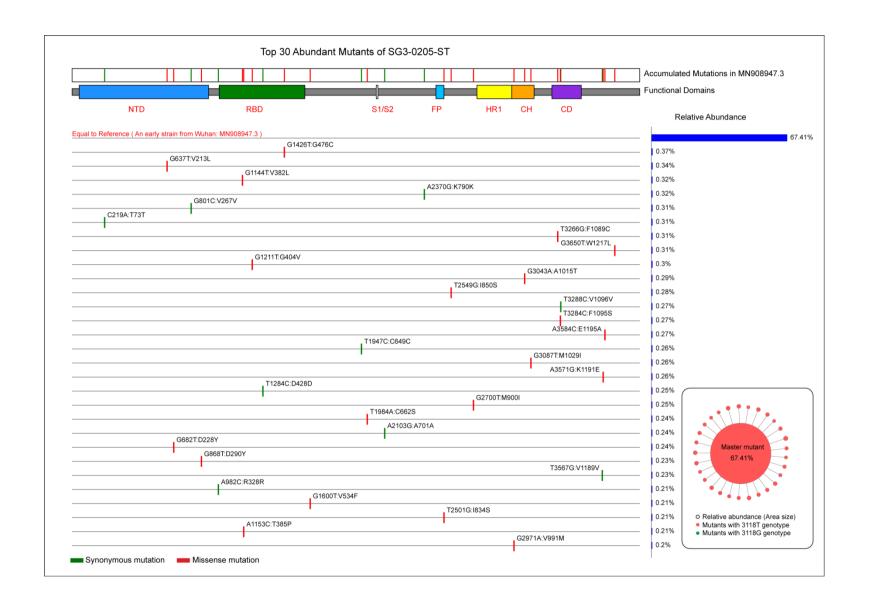
Figure S1 Evaluating the mutation rate of the primers. The upper part shows the frequency distribution of the four bases. The middle represents the major allele. The lower part shows the depth of random NGS sequencing. More than 98% virus RNA contained the identical sequences with the amplification primers of AGGGGTACTGCTGTTATGTCT and CCTTCAGATTTGTTCGCGC.

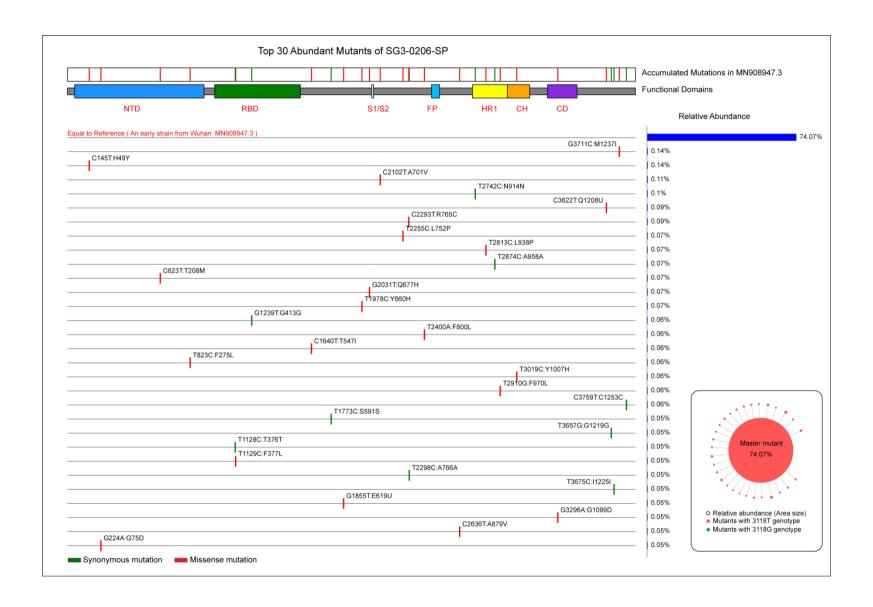


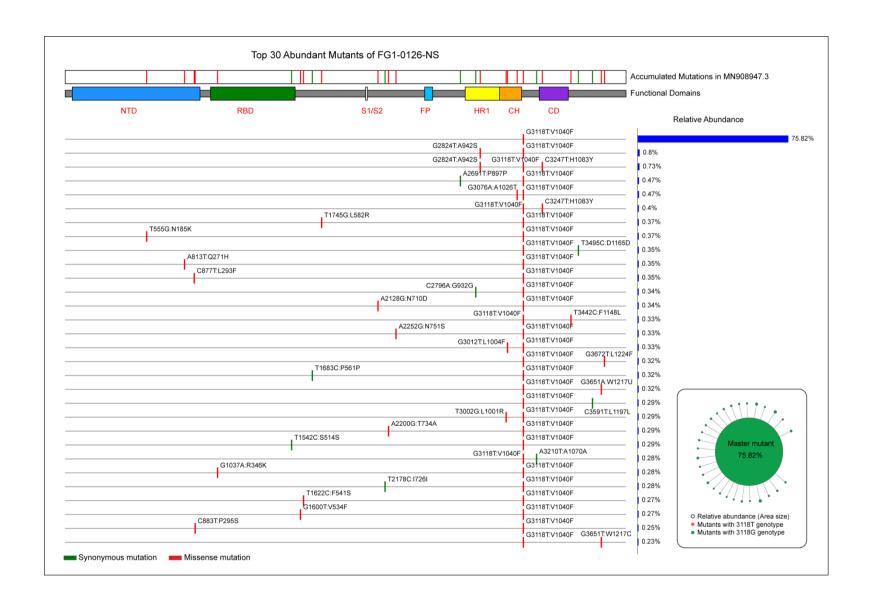


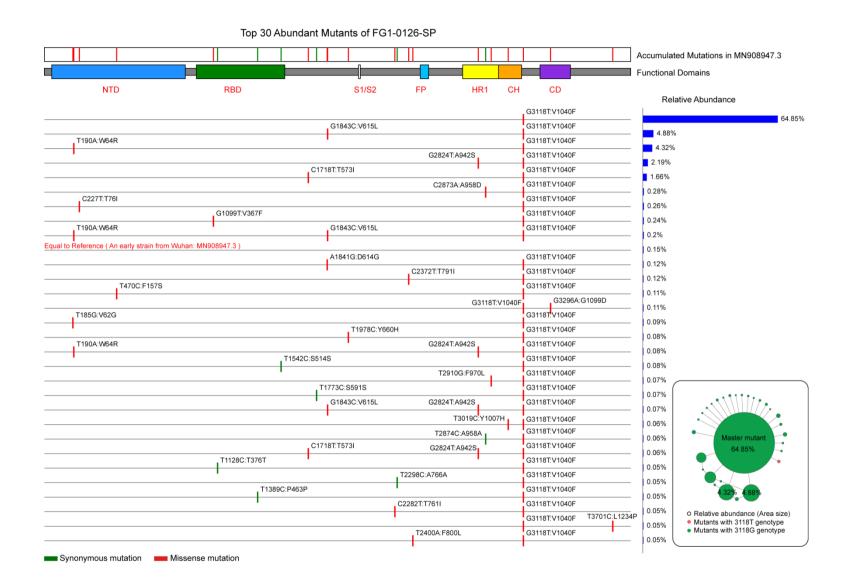


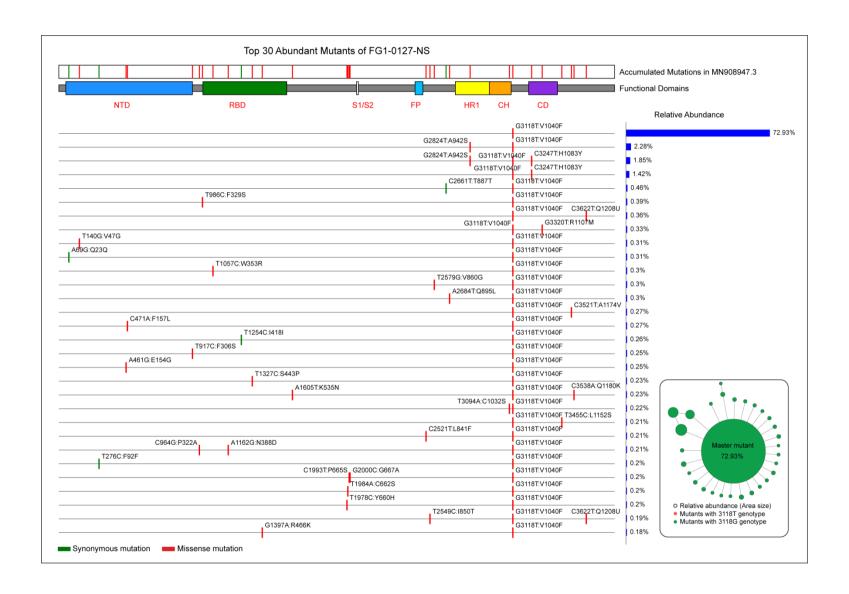


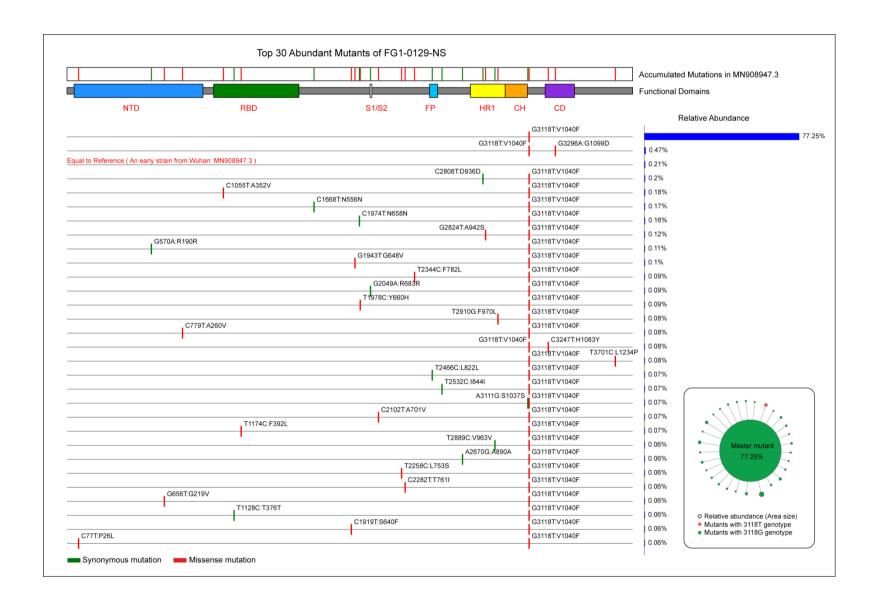


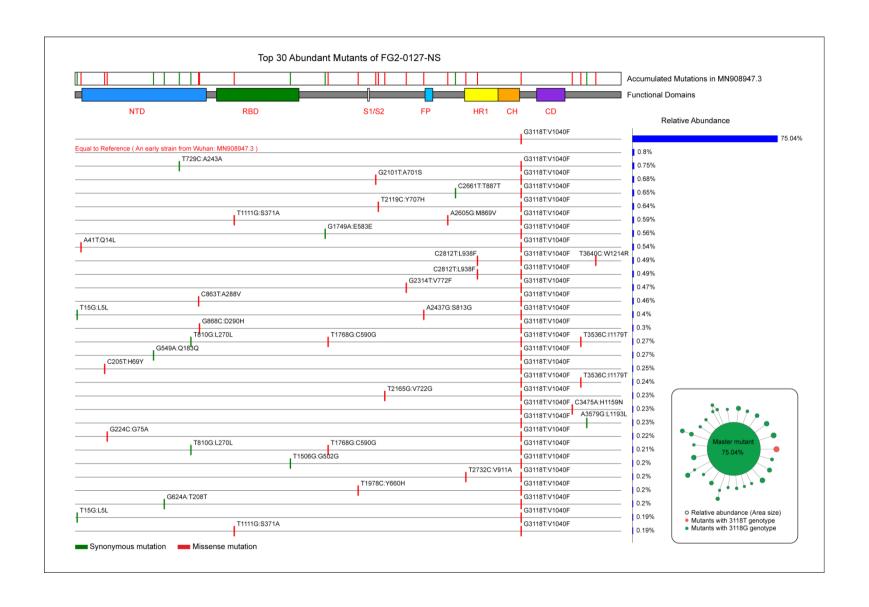


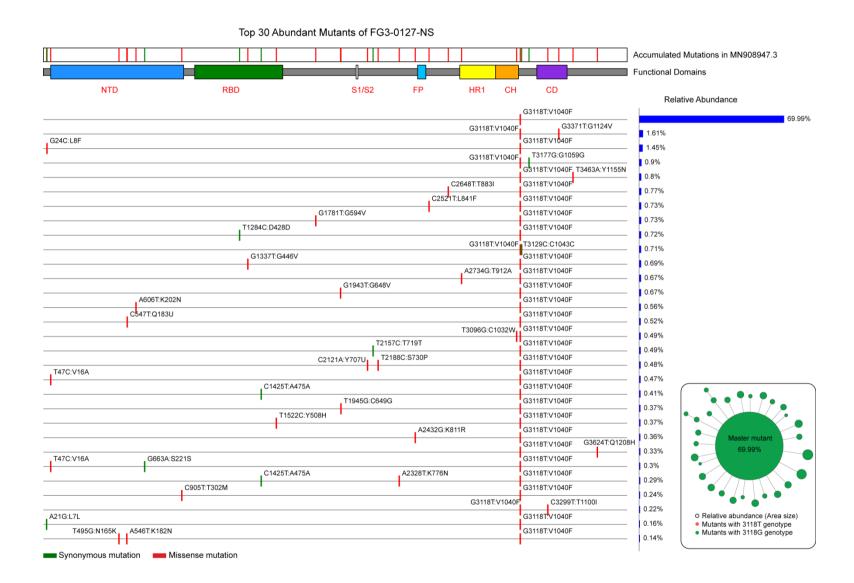


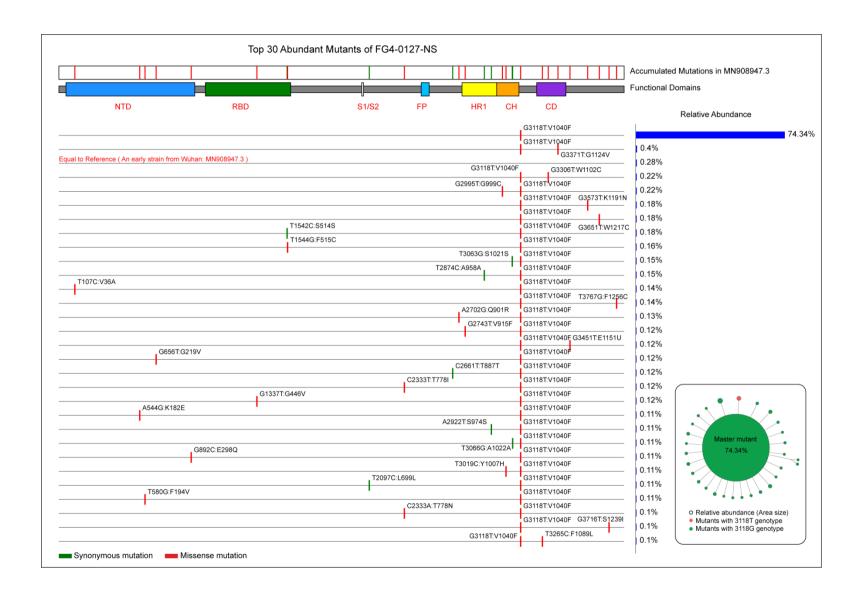












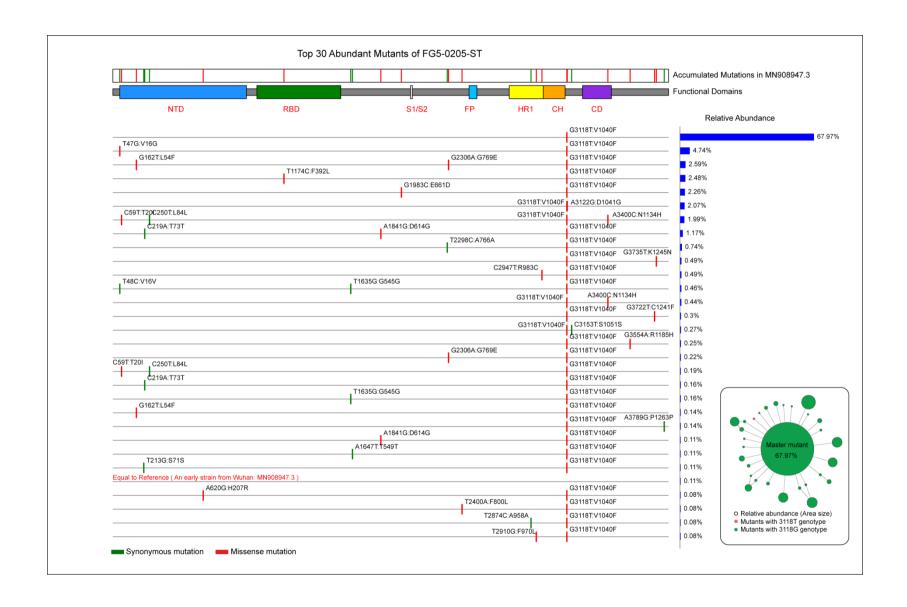


Figure S2 Details of the top 30 abundant mutants of each sample. Each line represented a kind of mutant, green lines were the missense mutations and the red colors were synonymous mutations. The top rectangle represents the cumulative variations from quasispecies mutants. Functional domain of the spike gene were marked with different colors: NTD, N-terminal domain; RBD, receptor-binding domain; S1/S2, protease cleavage site; FP, fusion peptide; HR1, heptad repeat 1; CH, central helix; CD, connector domain; HR2, heptad repeat 2; TM, transmembrane domain; CT, cytoplasmic tail. The rightmost bar plots showed the proportion of mutants (abundance). Results of haplotype clustering were listed at the right bottom, where mutation spectrums centered by the master one were identified.

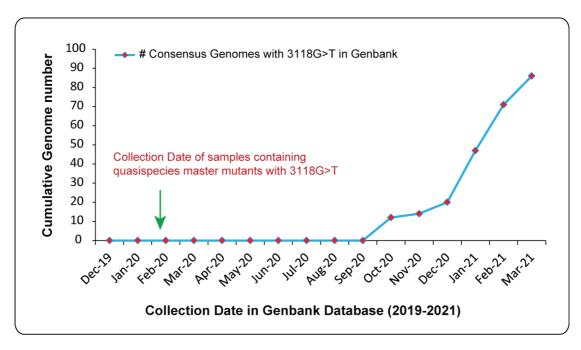


Figure S3 The occurrence statistics of the consensus genomes with 3118G>T in Genbank database (by March 2021). The results showed that 3118G>T was never emerged before October 2020 that was 10 month after the sampling date of the current study.

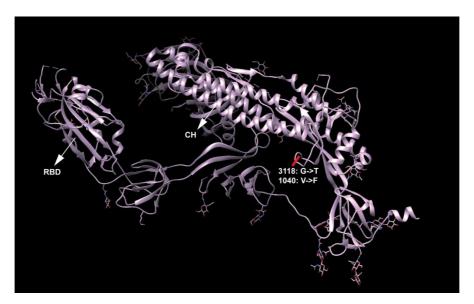


Figure S4 The position of 3118G>T on the spike protein (3D ribbon structure). The corresponding amino acid is highlighted by a red line and some potential functional domains are marked with arrow. The nucleotide of 3118T was located in the turn site between CH and CD sub-domains.

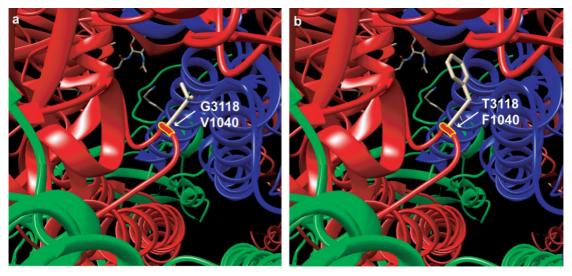


Figure S5 Simulation for the amino acid changes of the 3118 G>T. Part **a** showed the nucleotide of SG master mutant G (same with the early ancestor strain), and part **b** showed the nucleotide of FG master mutant T. The location of variation site was highlighted by yellow color, the changed angle of R-group was simulated by Chimera with the Posterior probability=0.30.

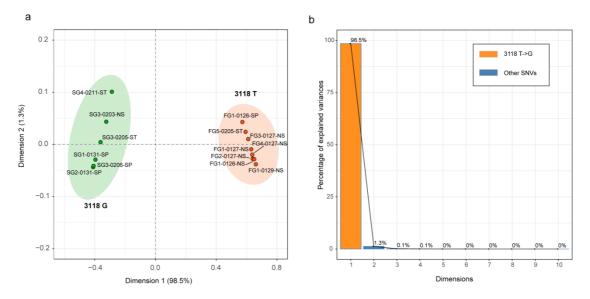


Figure S6 Principal component analysis for all samples. (a) Two clusters were identified based on all SNVs of the top 30 abundant mutants. (b) The SNV 3118T>G as the first dimension could fully distinguish the two single-source infection groups and made more than 98% contributions to the grouping.

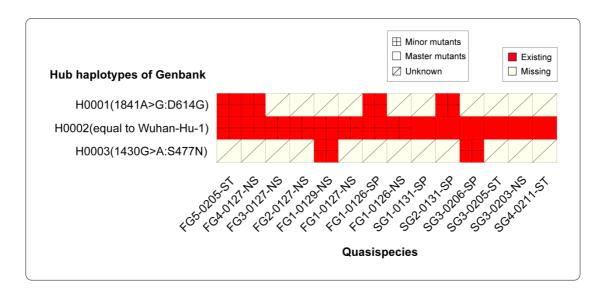


Figure S7 Occurrence of three hub spike haplotypes of Genbank in the quasispecies mutants. Three haplotypes reflected for three master mutants within patients, and all these master mutants had already existed in the minor mutants of early infected patients.

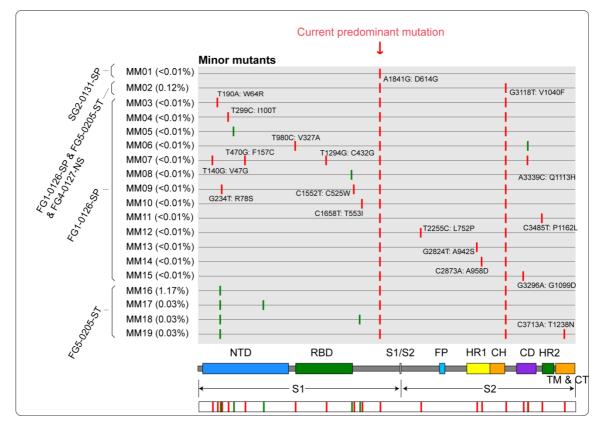


Figure S8 Detecting a currently predominant SNV 1841A>G (D614G) in the minor mutants of the quasispecies. The nucleotide 1841G (amino acid G614) had already existed in 19 minor mutants from 4 early infected patients.

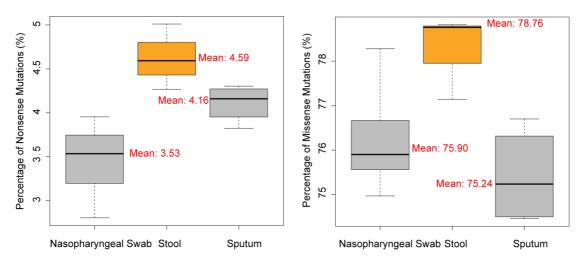


Figure S9 Box plots of the nonsense and missense mutation rate for three sampling sites.

Both percentage of nonsense and missense mutation showed obviously higher in samples of stools. The mean values were marked on the figure.

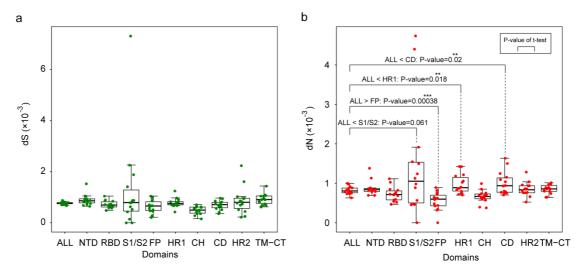


Figure S10 Box plots of the dN and dS value. The mean dS values of each domain are almost the same (a), while the mean dN values of three domains of FP, HR1, and CD were significantly larger than the whole gene level (t-test) (b).